THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of unseated Land, containing 310 acres and 140 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. situate on Forbes's old road and a branch of Turtle creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, is offered for Sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms of payment. It lies 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, and nearly equidistant from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The great road from Pittsburgh, by the way of New-Alexandria to Frankstown, and which, it is expected, will be the course of the great turnpike by the northern rout, passes through the tract. The land is of a good quality with a large proportion of bottom, and several fine springs near the best situations for building. The purchaser paying a fourth part of the price which may be agreed upon, giving the land as security and paying the interest annually, will be allowed any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder. This land was surveyed as early as the 17th June 1769;—it is clear of incumbrances, and a good title will be given.

Mr. JOHN LITLE, inn-keeper, on the Frankstown road, whose land it adjoins, will shew the tract.

Also, Lot No. 162, in the First District of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres and allowance. Good merchantable Whiskey will be received in payment for this tract, delivered at Pittsburgh in a safe place of storage, at the cash market price. An indisputable title will be given on delivery of the whiskey, or payment of the purchase money, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. Apply to

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
27th August, 1807.

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, *Jeremiah Osborn*, Attorney at Law, late of the village of Troy, has been charged with the commission of a Rape upon the body of *Hannah Harrington*, his indented servant girl, aged about eleven years; and whereas, on process being issued, the said Jeremiah escaped to parts unknown; and whereas at a general meeting of the inhabitats of this village, the offence of which the said Jeremiah stands charged is considered a crime of the deepest dye, and in the opinion of the said meeting of the utmost importance that the said Jeremiah be brought to trial; it was, thereupon,

Resolved, That effective measures for arresting the said Jeremiah should be taken, and that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

In pursuance of said Resolution, the Committee promise to pay to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Jeremiah, and lodge him in the goal of this village, the sum of *Three Hundred Dollars.*

GERSHAM RICHARDS,
Chairman of the Committee.

EBENEZER FOOT, Sec'y.

Troy, (N. Y.) July 10, 1807.

N. B. The above named Jeremiah is about 23 years of age, nearly six feet high, dark complexion, and a thin habit.

☞ The several printers in the United States are requested to insert the above.

I have seen in the public papers my name mentioned as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. This is to inform my friends that I decline running at the ensuing election.

JOHN FRICHMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1807.

WILLIAM WOODS,

Of Pittsburgh, is the Federal and Constitutional Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

PROPOSALS
BY
J. BERRY,
FOR PUBLISHING
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER,
TO BE ENTITLED
The Minerva.

Conditions.

THE MINERVA, shall be Printed on a good Paper, and New Type, and its size shall be equal to any paper printed in the Western Country. The price of this paper will be *Two Dollars* a year—*One Dollar* to be paid on the delivery of the First Number, and the other at the end of six months. When sent by post, the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription. *Advertisements* not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for *One Dollar*, and every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents, those of a greater length in proportion.

The greatest exertion will be used to render the MINERVA worthy the patronage of an enlightened people. *Foreign & Domestic Intelligence*, will be selected with care and impartiality, and pieces of a *Miscellaneous nature* shall occasionally occupy the columns of the MINERVA..... *Essays* on political subjects, when written with moderation shall always receive a place in the MINERVA.....and as it will be the great object of the Editor to render his paper useful, he will thankfully receive communications on any subject tending to the information or amusement of his readers.

The Publication will commence about the first of October. Gentlemen who wish to Patronize this undertaking will honor us with their Names as early as convenient.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this Office.

A number of well finished Stills, made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher.) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate Also, a quantity of TIN WARE. ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE*,

At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

July, 7th 1807.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of *JOHN NICKLE* late of Robinson township, deceased, to come forward and pay off their respective dues before the first of December next.—Likewise, all persons having demands against said estate to bring forward their accounts, legally attested, for settlement, before the expiration of said time.

MARY NICKLE, Administratrix.
WILLIAM NICKLE, } Administrators.
BENJAMIN MILLER, }

Allegheny county, Sept. 14, 1807.

TO RENT,

THE Room lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Medicine Store, also, the Cellar attached to it.

Apply at the premises.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

S. DOUGLAS,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he purposes to open a Night School, on the seventeenth of next month, in which he will teach the Branches of his day school, and at the same rates per quarter. The pupils must furnish themselves with Candles, Quills, and Ink. Hours of tuition from 6 till 9.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1807.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near John Finley's, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, *Two Heifer Calves;* one red and white spotted, the other a brindle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL REED.

Sept. 14, 1806.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen, on Tuesday the 8th inst. from the subscriber living seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Butler Road, a *Strawberry Roan* HORSE, about 15 and a half hands high, 5 years old next spring, a natural trotter, the hair of his mane is worn short under the collar. He was in good order. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone.

WILLIAM STEALY.

Allegheny county, Sept. 14 1807.

N. B. The above horse is suspected to have been stolen by one or other of two men, who each wore a blue great coat, and white linen overals—one about the middle size, the other less.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
For raising the sum of
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
For defraying the expences of finishing the
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
In the Borough of
PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of 800 Dollars, is		D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & a half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionaly be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acqcisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

BOSTON, *Sept. 7.*

By the Sally-Ann, Capt. Glover, arrived on Friday last, from Liverpool, we received London papers to the 31st July, and Liverpool to the 1st Aug.

They furnish great variety of important and interesting information. The Armistice announced in our previous accounts, has been followed by a successful negociation of Peace, between Russia, Prussia and France which were signed, ratified and exchanged by these powers, between the 1th and 13th July.—While these negociations were transacting by the ministers the emperors Alexander and Napoleon, and his Prussian majesty continued at Tilsit, on the most friendly and familiar footing; giving dinners, and participating in every kind of amusement which the place afforded. The particular conditions of the treaty have not been officially announced; but when it is considered, that Talleyrand was the negociator on the part of France, though opposed in his wily measures, by prince Kurakin and gen. Kalkruth, in behalf of Russia and Prussia, we may venture to say, there was nothing like equality or reciprocity in the the arrangement. Some of the conditions of this hasty treaty, as rumoured by conjecture, will be found in our foreign department.

The war between France and Sweden was recommenced on the 13th July, several skirmishes had taken place; in all which the latter troops were worsted; and were leaving Pomerania for the strong positions of Stralsund. It was confidently expected, however, that his Swedish majesty would, before the fall of that place, which was immediately to be invested by a powerful army, accept the terms of peace, offered by Bonaparte, as the emperor Alexander had offered his mediation, and strongly recommended the measure. What effect the succours which have been sent to this prince by England, will have on his mind, it is difficult to say, but calculating on events of recent time, there appears to be but little hazard in surmising, that whatever assistance he may receive, or however pertinaciously he may adhere to his original plan, of opposing the arms of France, he will be compelled, at length, to yield to the fate that has befallen, alike, his powerful, as well as feeble neighbours.

This event is considered, in England, as unavoidable—and every hope of future assistance on the continent, as lost forever. This view of things, however gloomy in perspective, appears to have been attended with at least one salutary result—it has roused and united the nation, to the pursuit of the most vigorous measures of defence—not by calling forth the *militia*, or entrusting the safety of the nation to an army of *volunteers;* but in filling up the ranks of regular troops, to be disposed of as the government may judge proper; and in augmenting their navy.

The war in Turkey is still carried on; and appears to have lost none of its energy by the late revolution in its government. A battle was fought between the Russian and Turkish squadrons off the Dardenelles, in which, it is said, the latter were victorious.

Admiral Collingwood is said to have quitted his station off Cadiz and proceeded towards Constantinople, for what purpose is not mentioned.

Private accounts have reached England, that the British troops in another attack on Rosetta were surrounded by the enemy and nearly cut off; that the few which survived made out to reach Alexandria; and were shortly after obliged to take shelter on board the fleet.

The late expedition to the Baltick is talked of in England as being the most formidable one which has been sent abroad since the war; but we cannot find in any of our papers the requisite explanation of its precise and definite object. If its 20,000 troops are to be thrown into the fortress of Stralsund, they will eventually prove of little service to Sweden as things now are; and can only add to the further triumph of Napoleon "the Great" as he is now styled on the continent. Perhaps it is destined against the maritime parts lately conquered by France, in those seas, for the purpose of bringing away as much of the shipping as they can get out by force. The gun boats and other small craft they have taken with them, seem to justify this conclusion.

The affair of the Chesapeake had reached England, and excited a considerable degree of alarm. Some notice had veen taken of it in the debates of parliament; but as Mr. Monroe had not received the official dispatches of his government, touching this subject, nothing could be determined on. Newspaper speculations grounded on dispatches from admiral Berkeley, and on private letters, were pretty freely made, and in most instances unfavorable to the justice of our cause. The language of the government, however, so far as it was understood, was respectful and pacific. The *Courier* is among the most inveterate sticklers for the right of search in all cases and for the omnipotence of the British navy. In some of our London papers, we notice the language of the *National Intelligencer* relative to the attack on the Chesapeake, and to our relations, generally, with England. We shall hope to see the language of other papers, especially that of the *Norfolk Ledger*, also copied into the same paper.

DEFENCE OF ENGLAND.

The British Parliament were warmly engaged in bringing forward some plans of national defence more consonant to the spirit of the enemy which opposes that country, than those founded on the militia or volunteer system.—Mr. Lockhart, in the House of Commons, July 25, speaking on the subject observes:—"It was only by adopting the vigorous system of the enemy to whom we were opposed, that we could be a match for him. It was stated in a late Bulletin, that the French soldiers laughed at the Cossacks for opposing them with arrows.—Would they not equally laugh at this country for opposing them by measures less vigorous than their own? the people of England must, if it should be necessary, which he hoped it would not, be forced to defend themselves and country; and he thought it impossible they could feel disgust at a measure necessary to the safety of their country. This was the moment to exert all our energies, for the preservation of every thing dear to us, against the vengeance and rapacity of an enemy, who, if he could conquer us, would leave us nothing. He told his army at Ulm, that he would wreak on this country 500 years of vengeance. He had not spoke this without meaning, but he spoke historically; for it was just 500 years this country had been the rival of France. He had spoken this to the lust and avarice of his soldiers. He had not broken his word in any thing cruel with the nations of the continent, and was it to be supposed he would break it with this country, if the performance ever came within his power? It was only by the vigorous exertion of our best energies that our safety was to be secured; and it was better to bear a partial and temporary evil, than utter and irretrievable ruin.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Our readers will glance with avidity on every article of our foreign department which relates in any way to the affairs of this country. To the several matters which will be found in that place, we therefore add the following, taken from the Sun, of July 30: a considerable number of merchants engaged in trade to America, yesterday assembled at the London tavern for the purpose of entering into a consideration of the probable effects which the late action between his majesty's ship the Leopard, and the Chesapeake, American frigate, may produce upon our intercourse with the United States. Mr. Sansom, the banker, who was called to the Chair, informed the company that he had been favored with an interview with the Secretary of State, Mr. Canning, on the important subject which had occasioned the present meeting, and it was with much pleasure he stated, that the honourable secretary manifested an earnest desire to preserve the most amicable relations between the two countries; but that as no authentic particulars had yet come under the cognizance of government respecting the late unfortunate transaction, it was impossible to enter into a discussion of its probable consequences—Mr. Sansom, however, had the satisfaction of adding, that in order to maintain a friendly disposition, Mr. Canning had an interview with Mr. Monroe, the American minister, at which it was mutually agreed, that if the conduct of either of the commanders should be found censurable, the aggrieved state should receive all proper reparation from the other.—This information was highly gratifying to the company, and must of course have the same effect upon the public at large, who may be assured, that ministers will neither compromise the honor of their country, nor give any sanction to a wanton attack upon any other state with which we are in amity.

LONDON, *July* 29.

The terms of the treaty of peace have not yet transpired officially, but it should seem as if no intention were entertained of wresting Silesia from the king of Prussia. All the fortresses in Silesia are, it is said, to be delivered up to the king on the first of October. It is added there is to be a meeting of plenipotentiaries at Berlin on the 24th July, to complete the arrangements rendered necessary by the peace. Other accounts say, the congress of plenipotentiaries is to be held at Dresden. The French troops are to evacuate Tilsit, on the 20th July, Konigsberg on the 25th, Eastern Prussia by the 1st of August, and all the country to the Vistula by the 20th; to the Oder by the 5th of September; and the territories on this side the Oder by the 1st of October. The dutchy of Magdeburg, however, and the right bank of the Elbe, is not to be evacuated before the first of November. Bonaparte left Konigsberg on the 13th for Dresden, he proceeds directly to Paris.

Bonaparte is stated to have arrived at Konigsberg on the 11th, from whence he was to proceed to Berlin, and thence by the way of Dresden and Mentz to Paris. The emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia remained at Tilsit, but it is added that both monarchs had promised to visit Napoleon at Paris.

The French are stated to have lost between 30 and 40.000 men in the battle of Friedland.

Austria, it is said, has been called upon to cede the two Gallacias; and it is reported that the grand duke Constantine is to be established in Poland.

Peace was signed at Tilsit on the 8th inst. between the emperor of the French and the the emperor of Russia.

The treaty of peace between France and Prussia was signed the 9th of July and ratified the following day.

About noon yesterday the fleet assembled in Yarmouth Roads, and supposed intended for the Baltic got under weigh.

The troops which are already embarked or under orders, amount to at least 20.000 men.

The force already in the Baltic amounts to 10 or 12.000 men.

July 30. An American schooner with dispatches from the United States relative to the Chesapeake, is said to have arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

It is reported, that a successor to the hon. admiral Berkeley will immediately set out to the American station. He, however, is to take with him a formidable augmentation to our naval force on that station.

House of Commons, July 27.

Mr. Whitebread wished to ask the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question touching the melancholy account this day received in town, respecting the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, which excited such general and regretful sensation in the metropolis—whether any accounts had been received by his majesty's government relative to that transaction? Whether it was with the privity or authority of our government at home, and if it was intended to lay before the house any communication upon that subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, with "respect to the question, relative to what he considered a melancholy event, the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, by a British cruizer, he could only say, as one of his majesty's ministers, that he was not informed of any of the particulars of that transaction, further than by common rumour. His majesty's government, however, would leave no means unexerted to learn the particulars of this lamentable event, and to whom the circumstance was justly imputed; nor should they hesitate to make any atonement and reparation in their power that on a fair enquiry should appear to be due on the occasion."

The English journals begin at length to think seriously of affairs abroad; and though the asperity of party opinions, to their own government, seem to forbid the exercise of neutral passions, they still agree in opinion, that nothing but the firm and united exertions of the whole nation can save them from the grasp of Gallic despotism. The Courier (a ministerial paper) speaking on this subject, asks: "What will be the effect of these events upon this country? That Bonaparte will consent to negociate with Russia and Great-Britain jointly is not to be expected: Russia will be obliged to negociate separately, and Great-Britain will be left to contend again with France single handed. That the crisis is most important, that the conflict will be most arduous, it were idle to deny; but the energies, the resources, the spirit, and the patriotism of the people of the British empire are still adequate to it—It has been our lot to be constantly employed in resisting the encroachments of France, and it may still be our fate to spend our lives in contending against French domination. If such be our duty, let us meet it like brave men—it is a condition incompatible with happiness and freedom—it may be the parent of fresh glory.—Whilst we contemplate, therefore, with sorrow, the reverses of our allies, let us not contemplate them also with dismay—let us recollect that even in the worst events upon the Continent, the Ocean is still our own, and that it has hitherto enabled us to mock the power and repress the injustice, and to rebuke the ambition of all our enemies. Let us call forth and cherish the spirit of unanimity—We are equal to our difficulties if we are true to ourselves.—Our great Hero left us in his dying moments a watch word, a rallying expresssion which should be engraved upon our banners, and impressed upon our hearts—*England expects every Man to do his duty*—Let every man in England do his duty and we have nothing to fear."

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR AND KING TO THE GRAND ARMY.

Soldiers, on the 5th June we were attacked in our Cantonments by the Russian army.—The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found too late that our repose was that of the Lion—he regrets having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Guttstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one of Friedland, in a 10 days campaign in short, we took 126 pieces of cannon, 7 standards, killed, wounded, or took 60,000 Russians, carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals—Konigsburg, the 300 of vessels that were there laden with all sorts of ammunition, 160,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies.

From the banks of the *Vistula* we have reached the borders of the *Niemen* with the rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated at *Austerlitz* the anniversary of the Coronation—you celebrated this year in an appropriate manner, the battle of *Marengo*, which put a period to the second coalition.

Frenchmen you have been worthy of yourselves and of me. You will return to *France* covered with laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarrantee, of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of *England*. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.

At the Imperial camp at *Tilsit*, *June* 20.

No 83. dated

Tilsit, *June* 23, 1807.

Annexed is the capitulation of *Neisse*.

The garrison, 6000 strong in infantry and 300 in cavalry, defiled on the 16th before Prince Jerome. We found in the place 300,000 pounds of powder, and 300 pieces of cannon.

LIVERPOOL, *August* 1.

The intelligence received this week from the coast of America has excited a great degree of agitation in all parts of the nation, and especially in the commercial towns. It is certain that no accident could be more perverse or ill-timed. At all events it may tend to bring to a speedy decision the existing dispute on which the two nations are now at issue. The right of search is supposed to be the great stumbling block which caused the rejection of the treaty by Mr. Jefferson, and it is a point on which the two nations are supposed to be equally pertinacious.

Some hopes are now entertained that this affair will not inevitably lead to hostility. If capt. Humphreys proceeded on the positive instructions of our government, we should despair of seeing the dispute amicably accommodated; but it is clear from the expressions of Mr. Perceval in the house of commons, that it was not the case.

DRESDEN, *July* 15.

Prince Jerome is expected here this day from Silesia, and the celebrated royal palace in this place is fitting up for his reception. His royal majesty leaves this capital to-morrow to meet the Emperor Napoleon at Budessin. Besides the French emperor, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Bavaria, and other princes are also expected here. Acording to other accounts the Emperor of Russia is gone to Petersburg. Our town town will be very brilliant.

[PRIVATE LETTERS.]

The following are said to be the fundamental stipulations of the peace concluded between Russia and France:

1. The boundaries of the Dutchy of Warsaw shall be terminated as well as
2. That of the territory of the Free Hanse Towns of Dantzick; the latter are to be marked two miles round the town by the French, Dantzick, Saxonian, and Prussian arms.
3. The boundaries of the kingdom of Westphalia shall also be defined.
4. Tilsit shall be evacuated by the French troops on the 20th July, and
5. Konigsberg the 25th July.
6. Before the 1st of August, East Prussia, as far as the Passarge.
7. Before the 17th as far as the Vistula.
8. Before the 5th September, as far as the Oder; and
9. All the other royal Prussian dominions as far as the Oder, as well as Silesia, by the 1st of October.
10. The province of Magdeburgh on the right of the Elbe, Passewald, and Prentzlow, shall not be evacuated until the 1st of November.
11. With regard to Stettin, the time of its evacuation shall be determined by the plenipotentiaries; until the evacuation it shall be occupied by 6000 French troops.
12. Spandau, Custrin, and all the fortresses in Silesia shall be surrendered to the Prussians on the 1st of October.

All other points yet to be arranged shall be settled by the plenipotentiaries to be appointed by both contracting parties, who are to meet at Berlin, on the 25th of July. The revenue of the Prussian dominion is to be for account of his Prussian majesty from the 13th of July, on condition that the contribution demanded be paid by the French.

NUREMBERG, *July* 16.

There is a talk of a confederation of the North, to be established under the protection of Russia; of indemnification of several German princes in the north, of the extension of the confederation of the Rhine to the Elbe, &c. It is said also that the kingdom of Poland shall be re-established, and given to a French prince; and that Russia will engage to renounce forever all authority over Moldavia, Wallachia, and several other neighbouring Turkish provinces.

MAGDEBURG, *July* 15.

A courier who passed through this city with the utmost speed, carries orders to Paris to prepare every thing for the reception of his majesty the emperor, who expects to arrive there on the 1st of August. His imperial majesty has left Tilsit, and is going to Dresden, where he is expected,

VIEENNA, June 20.

Respecting the revolution at Constaninople, we learn that Mufti, at the head of 500 Janissaries, repaired to the Sultan Selim, reproached him with having rendered himself unworthy of the throne by his transgression against the laws of the empire (other accounts say in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, and the introduction of European exercise and discipline) and demanded the heads of fourteen members of the government.—Among the number were those of the grand Admiral and grand Visier, who were absent. Twelve of the heads were immediately placed on pikes. Selim is dead; being poisoned by Mustapha, the new Turkish emperor.

The grand Visier had gained some successes before he died. He passed the Danube at Ismail, and forced gen. Michelson to retire from Wallachia to Foksany and Rimnick.

The new government is devoted to the Janissaries. Mustapha IV. the new emperor, is about 28 years of age, and was cousin to the late Selim. This revolution is expected to be the work of Sebastiani.

ALTONA, July 3.

It is reported that the French minister has presented a note to the Danish government, announcing that Bonaparte would consider the conduct of Denmark in allowing a British force to pass the Sound, as a declaration of war, and would immediately march an army into Holstein and Sleswig.

NORFOLK *September* 2.

The Chesapeake was prevented from leaving Craney-Island, on Monday by contary wind; she went down to Hampton Roads this morning with three of the gun boats.

The Ville de Milan, commanded by Sir Robert Laurie, having arrived in our bay from Halifax, the command of the British naval force devolves on captain Laurie, as senior officer. The Bellona was at Halifax by late accounts. The ships now on this station, are the Triumph, Leopard, Melampus, Cleopatra, and Ville de Milan; the two former were in Lynhaven Bay on Saturday, and the two latter at sea, the last came in on Sunday.

Translated from the German.—A rich merchant of Hamburgh invited a company of thirty persons to dine with him. His wife wished to treat them with trout at a time when they were extremely scarce. Although she went in every direction, she was unable to procure them at a less price than a guinea a piece; having told her husband of this, he replied, "although he might incur this expence without inconvenience, yet I think it improper." At dinner he ordered to be placed on the table a dish containing thirty guineas covered with a knapkin. Instead of offering the treat to his guests as was expected he excused himself by telling them that his wife had wished to treat them with trout, but that he deemed it a sinful extravagance to pay a guinea a piece for them. He, however, to convince his guests that love of money was not the cause (for he did not value it when employed for a good purpose) uncovered the dish, and requested, each of his guests to take a guinea to bestow in charity on the poor or distressed. One of the company immediately proposed that each of them should add the guinea which they would have consumed in eating of the trout, in order that more of the poor might be relieved. This proposal being acceded to, a poor unfortunate family was relieved and raised into easy circumstances by the gift of the sixty guineas.

Of the manner of this merchant's actions, and the source from which they flowed, let every reader form his own opinion. Thus much is certain, that instead of extravagant dinners or parties, which tend to no good, one might, for a much less price, have a feast of the purest joy by relieving the distresses of many a poor but worthy family.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 5.

The British frigate Jason, capt. Cochrane, arrived at quarantine last evening in 5 days from Halifax. She has dispatches from admiral Cochrane, in the West-Indies, which are forwarded to the secretary of state at Washington. The Columbine remains at anchor within the Hook.

BENNINGTON, (Vt.) *Aug.* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, to his brother in this town.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here a sloop from St. Johns, in which came passenger a gentleman of my acquaintance, who left Quebec but five days since.

He informs that three regiments of Highlanders were hourly expected; that the British were busy in clearing the Plains of Abraham, which since our last war, had been overrun with bushes, &c. and that it was true that they had removed the cannon and military stores from St. Johns, Montreal, Chamblee and Three Rivers, to Quebec; he also saw the vessel which arrived with 100,000 dollars in specie, for the payment of the troops, &c. By these and other preparations it appears, that the government of Great Britain is determined on war.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, September 22, 1807.

The trial of Aaron Burr, for a misdemeanor, commenced at Richmond on Monday the 7th inst.—and the Attorney for the United States had entered a *noli prosiqui* in the cases of Blennerhasset, Dayton, and Smith, for treason.

In a Quebec paper of August 13, we observe a proclamation laying an embargo on all "vessels wholly or partly laden with warlike stores of any denomination." The embargo is to continue till January. Another proclamation ordains, that the legislative assembly of Lower Canada be convened on the 25th of September, to act upon matters concerning the state and defence of the province.

With much grief we mention the decease, at Portland, of EDWARD PREBLE, a Captain in the Navy of the United States, and late commander of the squadron in the Mediterranean. A wasting, tho' painful disease, which had for some months been preying on his constitution, had in some degree prepared us for the melancholy intelligence of his dissolution; but as a public man, his countrymen, at this eventful period, peculiarly feel the loss of so much professional talents, ardent patriotism, and civic worth. His family and particular friends, are rendered inconsolable by his death.

Commodore Preble has just completed the 45th year of his age, being born in Portland, in August, 1762. The following sketch of his life is copied from "*The Polyanthos*:

"Our young hero, almost from his infancy, discovered a noble and invincible courage, and admirable resolution and perseverance in all his pursuits. Blest with an athletick constitution, and having no great inclination to sedentary amusement; his hours of leisure from his academical and other early studies were mostly devoted to hunting, and other exercises of the greatest activity.

"In his youth he became a mariner in the mercantile service, which he successfully followed, during some years after the commencement of the revolutionary war. In this war he was once made a prisoner. After his liberation from captivity, his enterprize and vigor were displayed in armed vessels of the state of Massachusetts, with honor and success.

"About the year 1779, he entered as a midshipman on board the ship Protector, commanded by Capt. John Foster Williams; with whom he served one or two years, till he was promoted to a lieutenancy on board the sloop of war Winthrop, commanded by capt. George Little. In this station he performed a very brilliant and heroic action, boarding and capturing, with a few men, a vessel of more than equal force, lying in the harbor of Penobscot;

under a furious canonade from the battery and incessant firing from the troops. After this he continued with captain Little, till the peace of 1788.

"In the year 1801, he had the command of the United States frigate Essex, in which he performed a voyage to the East Indies, for the protection of our trade in those seas; and having driven off the cruizers, returned in the following year with a convoy from Batavia under his care, consisting of 15 ships and other vessels, estimated at the value of 4 millions of dollars.

"In the year 1803, capt. Preble was honored with the appointment of Commodore, and with the command of the United States frigate Constitution, with a squadron consisting of seven sail of vessels in all; and before the end of the year made his passage to the Mediterranean Sea.

"In the following year, 1804, though he was destined to act in the Mediterranean with his fleet, and particularly designed to subdue or humble the Tripolitan barbarians; yet on his arrival at Gibraltar, he found the emperor of Morocco had made war upon the vessels of the United States. This prevented for a time the fleet's progress up the Mediterranean, till the Commodore had taken measures to obtain a peace with that power, on terms honorable to this country, which was happily effected. But after the unfortunate loss of the frigate Philadelphia, he found that his remaining force was by no means equal to the attack of the strong holds of Tripoli, with any rational prospect of success. Rather than fail, however in his design, he obtained a number of gun boats of the king of Naples, by which he was better able to oppose the gun boats of the enemy. After the burning of the Philadelphia, through the valour of the brave Lt. Decatur, under the mouths of the enemy's cannon, he made his first general attack; and all the attacks which he made on the city and fortifications were so little distant in time from each other, and so judiciously conducted, with consummate bravery and alertness; that though the obstinate Bashaw was not induced to surrender or flee, yet he was induced to make great abatements, from time to time, in his demands for the emancipation of the prisoners whom he then held in durance.

"It is thought that one vessel more added to the small fleet would have enabled the commodore to complete the ruin or capture of the place. Much indeed was done towards compelling the enemy to set at liberty capt. Bainbridge, with his officers and men; and towards obtaining a peace on moderate and honorable terms, which has since taken place. The conduct of our prudent and intrepid commander was such, as to do much honor to himself and the flag of the United States, in the view of Europe as well of America. His conduct has extorted praise from the Bashaw of Tripoli himself: And what affords a peculiar and unexpected honour on this American warrior, tho' a heretick in the declaration of his Holiness of Rome,—"That he has done more towards humbling the anti-christian barbarians on that coast, than all the Christian states of Europe had ever done."

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber intends opening Night School, for the instruction of young men and boys, on Monday the 12th of October next, in the same room he now occupies for Day School, in Third Street near Wood Street. The hours of attendance from 6 till half past 9.

M. B. LOWRIE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1807.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of a small Farm within one mile of Pittsburgh, composed of the Out-Lots in the Reserved Tract, containing about Sixty Acres, on which are erected Two Tenements, at each is a well of good water. Its situation is eligible, extending immediately along the river bottom; the land is of the first quality, and all cleared except a few acres. Its contiguous situation to Pittsburgh renders it valuable. It will be sold together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser.

JOHN PARK.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1807.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the estate of Jacob Ferree, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment, without delay, and those who have demands against said estate will exhibit them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOEL FERREE,
ISAAC FERREE,
JOHN M'MICHAEL, } *Adm'rs.*

Allegheny county, Sept. 19, 1807.

On Tuesday the 29th instant,

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at Hatfield Farm, in Pitt township, the personal property of the late David Davis, consisting of Horses, Cows, Swine, Farming Utensils, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance and a liberal credit will be given, by

Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.
John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late David Davis, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them without delay, properly attested, to John Darragh, one of the administrators, in whose hands the books of the late Mr. Davis are placed.

Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.
John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ZADOK CRAMER, *Printer & Bookseller*
(price per dozen 1 dollar, single 12 1-2 cents)
THE
PITTSBURGH MAGAZINE ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1808.
Containing a variety of useful matter, and important local and religious intelligence, appointments, deaths, marraiges, &c. &c.

Also, Just Published,
THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,
Containing matter that is useful, pleasing and entertaining, tables, roads, &c. &c.

☞ Merchants and others, who feel disposed to throw their custom this way, will please to hand or send their orders early to prevent disappointment.

Also, Just Published,
(Price twelve dollars per dozen,)
WALSH's
MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,
Adapted to the commerce of the United States in its domestic and foreign relations, with forms of accounts, and other writings usually occurring in trade.

Also, Just Published,
(Price for the whole work seven dollars)
BROWN'S DICTIONARY
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE.
First Volume.
The second volume is progressing rapidly, and will be finished in about three months.—The plates and maps are in the hands of some of our best American artists. Subscriptions are still open for this invaluable family work.

Also, Published,
(Price one dollar,)
PRECIOUS TRUTH;
Or, some points in Gospel Doctrine vindicated.
By the Rev. John Anderson.

PROPOSALS
Are issued for publishing,
RAMSAY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.
Those who are disposed to encourage it, will please to call and get subscription papers for distant parts of the country.

Preparing for the Press,
Another edition of
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI
NAVIGATOR,
With complete maps of those two rivers.

Also, preparing for the press,
A new Book, entitled,
THE UNITED STATES'
SPELLING BOOK.
For the use of Schools and Academies.

PROPOSALS
Are also about to be issued for printing by subscription,
A new and original work,
ENTITLED,
"A Tour from Philadelphia to Frankfort in Kentucky, and thence back through the state of Onio, in 1807."
BY A GENTLEMAN,
Who has travelled through a great part of Europe, Africa, Spanish America, the West India islands, and most of the United States.

PROPOSALS
Are issued for printing by subscription,
CHAPTAL'S
ELEMEMENTS OF CHYMISTRY,
Improved by Dr. Woodhouse,
Professor of Chymistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

WRIGLEY's PRINTERS' INK
FOR SALE.

*** ORDRES accompanied with the money will be punctually attended to.

September 16, 1807.

I will deliver at this place, any time when called on, SALT, for double distilled WHISKEY, delivered on our waters by the 20th of next March.

Any Merchant or Distiller, I think, will find their advantage in forwarding the terms they will contract on, and if agreed to may receive the Salt.

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David M'Guire, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all those who have any demands on said estate, are requested to render them properly attested for settlement.

WILLIAM EWING.
JOHN NESBIT. } Executors.

September 19, 1807.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1807.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet on the Public Square in Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock on the last Monday of the present month (Sept. 28th) for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military art—Each officer will appear in complete uniform, furnished with a musket and bayonet.

The Captains of the Regiment are ordered to give notice to their respective companies, that they will be trained and exercised in companies on the first Monday of October next.

WM. WILKINS, Lt. Col. 141st,
Regt. Penn. M.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THAT valuable fractional section No. 25 in Township 9 of Range 9, in the district of lands offered for sale at Steubenville, containing 382 acres and 57 hundred parts of an acre, on which the Town of Calcutta has been laid out. This tract is situate on the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river near Fort Lawrence, and about one hundred miles nearly due west of Pittsburgh; sixty miles from Wheeling, Steubenville and Charlestown; nine miles south west of Canton, and about the same distance south east of Bethlehem. The old road leading from Pittsburgh and Georgetown to Sanudsky, passes through the tract.

A Log Dwelling House and Lot at the mouth of *Indian-Wheeling*. The House has a good cellar under the whole, and two rooms on each floor, one of which is calculated for a store. The lot, on which other necessary out-buildings are erected and well inclosed, is 100 feet in front.

A Dwelling House and two Lots in the Borough of Wheeling.

Also, Fractional Sections No. 29, 31, and 32, in Township No. 2, Range No. 10, in Columbia county, in the aforesaid District; containing about 850 acres.—This land is situate at the Forks of Tuscarawas; and the Town of Carter's-Ville laid out on one of the tracts.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
12th Sept. 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissioners of Jefferson County will meet at the place of holding Court in the town of Steubenville, on Monday the twelfth day of October next, and will then and there proceed to sell at Public Auction, the building of a Court House in said town; the sale to begin at twelve o'clock—the lowest bidder to be the purchaser, who shall give bond with approved security to commissioners for the due performance of said building. A Plan, together with a description of said building, may be seen at any time after the 20th of this intant, by applying to John Ward, in Steubenville. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN JACKSON,
ANDREW ANDERSON,
MARTIN ANDREWS. } Comm'rs. of Jefferson County.

Commissioners' Office,
Sedt. 8, 1807.

Strayed from the subscriber in the beginning of August, a small black Mare, about 4 years old, no particular mark recollected, except her left hind foot marked with an H. Whoever takes up said Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and reasonable charges paid, by

GEORGE RAPP.

Harmony, September 9, 1807.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber commences EVENING SCHOOL, *the 17th of October next, at his house in Second Street, opposite the Cash Bank. Tuition 3 dollars per quarter, the scholars furnishing candles, paper, quills and Ink. Attendance, from 6 to 9 o'clock.*

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17th, 1807.

N. B. Two good ROOMS *below stairs and one above stairs, to let.* 7

COFFEE.

A few Barrels of Coffee,
ALSO
Whiskey by the Barrel,
FOR SALE, BY
T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 21st Sept. 1807.

Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors residing within the county of Allegheny, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts within the County aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law—

Three persons to serve as Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.)
Two persons for the office of Sheriff, and
One person for County Commissioner.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 21st day of September, 1807, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, *Sheriff.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make settlement before the first day of November next. No further call will be made, and those who neglect this must blame themselves for the consequences that will ensue.

ROBERT KNOX.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 12.

Capt. Taylor in the fast sailing ship George, arrived last evening in 28 days from Greenock, and has favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with papers to the 13th ultimo, from Greenock, and London papers to the 9th inclusive.

It will be seen by the hurried extracts which we have made, that the news is of considerable importance. Our President's Proclamation relative to the Chesapeake affair, together with the consequent proceedings at Norfolk, &c. had reached England and been published in the different Gazettes with comments. The noise and bustle there was as great as that produced here, when the first news of the attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake reached us—and a war between the two countriess, was, for a short time, expected; but before the George sailed the public agitation had subsided, and the general opinion was, that all existing causes of complaint would be amicably settled by the governments of the two countries. This opinion was principally founded on the friendly correspondence which was known to have taken place between our minister and the British government.

The papers before us also contain the Treaty of Peace between France and Russia—and an account of the sailing of two powerful fleets from England with thirty thousand men, destination supposed for the Baltick.

It was the opinion of many in England, that there would be a general peace in less than six months.

From HALIFAX, August 22.—One of the men taken from the Chesapeake, an Englishman avowedly, was tried by a court martial the other day, and condemned to death, but not yet executed. The trial of the others, four of whom are said to be Americans, is suspended for the present.

From the Albany Crisis.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Montreal, August 27, 1807.

"Vigorous preparations are making thro'out this province in expectation of an attack from the states. On a review of the militia this morning, the commanding officer harangued them in French, and informed them that as war was expected between England and the United States, *it was the wish of his majesty* that the people of Canada should be in readiness; it was therefore ordered that every fifth man of the militia be immediately selected, and *equipped at the expence of Government.*

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN. near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well finnished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Jane, has conducted herself in an improper manner, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract from this date.

LYMAN WESTOVER.

September 7, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

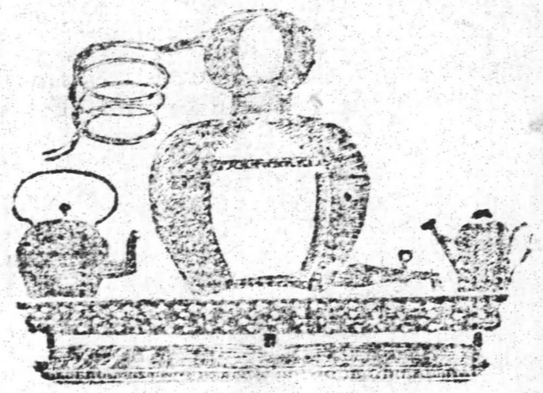
Ship-wrights & Boat Builders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Taken up trespassing on the farm of the subscriber, near the four mile run on the Monongahela river, Pitt township, a small Black COW, has no perceivable mark, and has lately had a calf; also, a small black STEER, with a crop off the near ear, and three slits in the off ear.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES SCUCH.

Allegheny county, Sept. 3, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

PITTSBURGH LOTTERY.

THE Managers will commence drawing the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY in the Court-House in Pittsburgh, the 26th day of October next. All those who have Tickets to sell, are hereby required to make return to the Managers before that day, on failure thereof, the Managers will deem them accountable for the price of the number of Tickets put into their hands.

As there are yet a number of Tickets on hand, the Managers propose to sell them to good hands, or on security, payable ten days after the drawing commences. Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.